## Amendments to the Specification

On page 2, please amend paragraph 5 as follows:

--It can take a high level of technical skill to create and organize a web site and the pages on that web site. In contrast, adding content can be a simple operation. However, if users of little skill access the web site to add content, they may make a mistake that adversely affects the operation of the web site. Thus, it is desirable to allow technically skilled users to create and organize a web site[[,]] and give them the ability to allow less skilled users to enter content without the possibility of the less skilled users creating problems with the web site.--

On page 3, please amend paragraph 8 as follows:

--One embodiment of the present invention simplifies the creation of documents through a system of templates and content files. A user creates templates using a first user interface. A user creates content files based on a template using the first interface[[,]] or a second interface. The content files are combined with the templates to form documents.--

On page 3, please amend paragraph 9 as follows:

--The second interface has user-defined limited functionality, defined by high level users. This allows users of limited skill to successfully create documents with limited supervision. Complex tasks, such as ensuring the correct linking of documents, are automated. Thus, users of limited skill may easily add documents to a set of documents, and the set of documents will correctly reference the added document.--

On page 4, please amend paragraph 23 as follows:

--Figure 5 is a flow chart showing the URL modification process.--

On page 4, please amend paragraph 27 as follows:

--Figure 9 is a block diagram showing an example of how links to other documents [[is]] are automatically generated in a document.--

On page 5, please amend paragraph 30 as follows:

--In some embodiments, there are multiple levels of users. Higher level users may access all features of the document creation and editing system. These higher level users may create templates, organize the web site, and define what features lower level users have access to. Lower level users have access to fewer than all the features of the system. For example, a lower level user may have the ability to form web pages by entering content related to a single template[[,]] or a discrete set of templates. With the template, the higher level users have defined what sort of content the lower level user may enter[[,]] and how that content will appear in the web page. The higher level users may prevent the lower level users from making mistakes that adversely affect the operation of the web site and web pages by limiting the access of the lower level users to certain[[,]] narrowly defined functions.--

On pages 5 through 6, please amend paragraph 32 as follows:

--Further, documents, such as web pages on the Internet, contain indirect addresses, such as URLs, that refer to other documents and files. It is often useful to modify these addresses. For example, some of these addresses indicate a location relative to other locations. With some such addresses, if the web page moves, the address may not function correctly. Some embodiments of the present invention modify indirect addresses in documents, such as URLs in web pages, as the location of the document changes or under other circumstances so that the indirect addresses continue to function correctly. In the described embodiment, the indirect addresses are URLs, and the documents are web pages on the Internet. However, the invention is not limited to such an application, and also applies to other types of documents with other indirect addresses and on other networks.--

On pages 12 through 13, please amend paragraph 67 as follows:

--When the user creates template files or content files, the files are stored in an organizational structure. The file structure manager module 115 keeps track of the organization of the files, and also keeps track of when files are added, deleted or edited. Organizational structures can take the form of a folder and file system as is well known in the art and used with both Microsoft ~~®~~Windows® operating systems and Apple® ~~Macintosh~~ Mac OS® operating systems. The user defines the location of each template file, content file, and web page that results from the merging of a template file and content file. Content files can be treated as web pages for organizational purposes, since it is known which template the content files will be merged with to form the web pages. Thus, the content files can be treated as having the same location within the organizational structure as the web pages that will result from the merging of the template with that content file. When the user creates or edits a content file or template file, or merges a template file and content file to create a web page, the template module 118, content module 120, or web page module 114 notifies the file structure manager module 115 of the change. In some situations, when a file is changed, other files should be automatically changed as well. By keeping track of which files are changed, the file structure manager module 115 can notify the template module 118, content module 120 or web page module 114 to change the template file, content file, or web page as needed. The template module 118 or content module 120 can then automatically change the template file or content file in one of the databases 138 and 142, then the web page module 114 can automatically merge the changed template file and/or content file to create the updated web page.--

On page 22, please amend paragraph 87 as follows:

--By storing template file 302 separately from content files 304, the template can be modified once and, when the web page module 114 generates the web pages by combining the template and content files, the changes will [[be]] affect every web page based on that template file 302.--

On pages 22 through 23, please amend paragraph 89 as follows:

--Figure 3(b) is a block diagram of the web pages when viewed, staged, or published. To initially form the web page 306, the web page module 114 merges a content file 304 from the content module 120 with a template file 302 from the template module 118 to form the web page 306. In some embodiments, the web page module 114 modifies URLs as the web page module 114 forms the web page 306. The web page module 114 modifies URLs differently based on whether the request came from the preview module 130 or the initiate publish module 132, and also on how the web page 306 will be viewed.--

On page 35, please amend paragraph 122 as follows:

--Figure 5 is a flow chart showing a URL modification process 500. When a template and content are combined, the web page module 114 modifies the URLs in the resulting web page as needed. The web page module 114 determines the context 502 in which the web page will appear. There are four contexts: template preview, page preview, local stage or publish, and external stage or publish.--

On page 39, please amend paragraph 136 as follows:

--The URL is checked to determine if the URL is a page relative URL 632. Page relative URLs are identified with a marking code. Preferably, page relative URLs are identified with the marking code of an exclamation point ("!"). If the URL is page relative, the marking code is removed from the front of the URL and the URL is otherwise left untouched 634. This allows the page relative URL to function correctly in its location in a web page. However, the page relative URL will generally not function correctly in a template preview, since the page relative URL references a file in relation to the final web page location, not the template location. If the URL is not a page relative URL, the URL is sent to Figure 6(c) 636.--